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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA RICHMOND DIVISION
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4	ePLUS, INC.,
5	Plaintiff, : Civil Action
6 7	: No. 3:09CV620 LAWSON SOFTWARE, INC., : January 26, 2011
8	Defendant. :
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11	COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, AND A JURY
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14	
15	APPEARANCES:
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24	OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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     APPEARANCES: (Continuing)
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(The proceedings in this matter commenced at 9:14 a.m. The jury is not present.)

THE CLERK: Civil action No. 3:09CV00620, ePlus, Incorporated v. Lawson Software, Incorporated.

Mr. Scott L. Robertson, Mr. Craig T. Merritt, and Mr. Michael T. Strapp represent the plaintiff.
Mr. Dabney G. Carr, IV, represents the defendant.

Are counsel ready to proceed?

MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. McDONALD: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The juror who usually sits right here on the end, the blonde lady, yesterday afternoon told us that she might need to leave early today to get some medicine that was being prescribed for her, and we said fine, but you can also go in the morning and we'll start later.

And also after, I guess after they were excused, I mentioned to Mr. Langford that she could go during the lunch hour, too, if she wanted to, that we would work that out.

Mr. Langford this morning approached her.

Apparently, there's some difficulty about being sure when the medication is going to be called in for her, but this is all beside the point to the point that I am now going to bring to your attention. It's just

the lead up to it. She said when he suggested, as I had asked him to do, that if she wanted to go at lunch, that we'd work that timing out for her. She said, Well, I'll just go off my meds.

And Mr. Langford wisely said, Well, no, the judge wouldn't want you to do that. And she said, Look, I just want to get off this jury. I'm talking one thing; they're talking another. They're talking about me. They are conspiring against me.

And Mr. Langford said, I don't want to hear anymore, in a polite way. He said, Do you want me to bring this to the Judge's attention? And she said, Yes.

And having been brought to my attention, it seems to me as if it's appropriate to direct it to your attention to solicit your ideas about what, if anything, I ought to do.

MR. MERRITT: Can we chat for a minute, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, you can. I'll tell you I have not had this particular iteration of a problem in the time that I've been practicing law.

MR. CARR: I haven't either, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Northrup and I one time had a case, Mr. Carr, where I had one of my key witnesses

came back in an arbitration after lunch and he was drunk. That was a piece of cake to solve compared to this.

MR. CARR: Does it make a difference that the jury has started deliberations? I've had jurors like we had where the woman got sick during trial, but I don't think I've never had a situation in the middle of deliberations.

THE COURT: Oh, yeah, I've had them called away because of illness, a death in the family. And the federal system doesn't have alternates for civil cases, which is why I impaneled a nine-person jury to begin with in a three-week case. So I don't think the excusing of her makes a difference whether it's after or before.

It's, substantively, what do you all suggest I ought to do? I think you are both entitled to be heard on that.

I don't know that you all know this. This is something perhaps you might take into account because I know it, and it's really irrelevant to anything that's going on. The lady about whom we're speaking is a smoker. And she comes back from the breaks sometimes later than the 20 minutes allotted and sometimes she's late coming in in the morning. And it

may be that something has been said about that. I don't know. To my knowledge, nothing has been said about that, but in any event, that's a fact that I know that you all are entitled to know.

Yes, Mr. Merritt.

MR. MERRITT: Your Honor, I've never encountered this either and join Mr. Carr in that regard.

I will say that it has not gone unnoticed that for whatever reason this juror appears to be disengaged from the process.

THE COURT: I'm not following you about that.

MR. MERRITT: You see body language in the jury box.

THE COURT: You mean --

MR. MERRITT: Disengaged from her fellow jurors generally. We have commented on it among ourselves. I don't know if it has anything to do with -- we don't know what her situation is with the medication or what it's for or anything. It's all surmise and we can't begin to guess. And we don't know, obviously, what anybody's leanings are on any of the issues.

We are concerned if there's a juror who for whatever reason has psychologically checked out of

this process and is not a full participate, that that could cut against either party and may not be serving the whole jury system well.

So from that standpoint we think it's a concern if she's not a fully engaged participate in this regardless of what her leanings are. Then perhaps that doesn't serve either party.

THE COURT: I didn't notice during the trial or closing arguments any of what you said, but I have to tell you, I haven't really been watching the jury. I've been paying attention to what you-all have been doing. It's so much going on that I pretty much have really focused on the main participants rather than the jury.

MR. MERRITT: It had became noticeable during the deliberative process when the jury was coming back in. There was a very -- I don't know if this is a juror who has distanced herself from the others or whatever, but just the body language, the looking forward at the wall, and there appears to be some just general tuning out of what is going on to the point where we had commented on it among ourselves yesterday we had noticed it.

Again, I don't know what that portends for either party. For all I know, she may be the only

person on the jury who thinks that ePlus has the stronger side of this, but either way, if we have a disengaged person who is not engaged with the other jurors and engaged with the process, we're not sure that that -- maybe she should just be released to go home, and we would still have the appropriate number of jurors, and they would hopefully be able to reach a verdict.

THE COURT: Mr. Carr, what saith you?

MR. CARR: Your Honor, I guess what I would like to suggest is that we don't do anything right now. I would like a chance to call Mr. McDonald and chat with him about it and think about it.

I am concerned about excusing a juror because they're not getting along. I think there are going to be a lot of reasons to excuse a juror, and illness being a good reason. But there are all kinds of juries where internally they are not getting along. And I'm not sure it's appropriate if somebody doesn't want to participate or feels like they are not participating fully, that we just let them go, and that's the way we reach -- we just allow the jury to be smaller, and I want to think about that.

So my suggestion would be that we go ahead and send them off to deliberate this morning. And

maybe by the lunch hour bring them back in and we resolve it. Or maybe we just come back with you.

THE COURT: Oh, no. It has to be resolved right away. That's one of the problems about Mr.

McDonald taking off now. He's here, isn't he, available to the telephone?

MR. CARR: Yes, he's available, and if you want to take a five-minute break or a ten-minute break, I can go call him.

THE COURT: Yes. And you tell him to be on station because I'm not going to let this go forward until I understand what the situation is.

One of the things I can do is go ahead and question her apart from the other jurors and ask her what the situation is.

If we are going to do that, there are two ways to do that:

One is to have her come into my office with one person from each side and the court reporter and do it.

Another is to ask her to come in here. And I think what I would do is clear the courtroom of all but the representatives, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Merritt, and Mr. Carr, and if Mr. McDonald wanted to be on the phone, I could do that, but I don't want a lot of

people involved. It's intimidating to somebody to have too many people.

MR. MERRITT: Your Honor, just two things I agree completely with Mr. Carr that jurors should be expected to butt heads over things, and we should never have anybody leave the jury.

The statement "The other jurors are conspiring against me" has a, for lack of a better word, a slightly --

THE COURT: Excuse me one minute. I think she also said, Mr. Langford, you correct me if I'm wrong, "They're talking about me."

MR. LANGFORD: Yes.

THE COURT: She also said, "They're talking about me," and I don't know that I actually said that. I intended to, and I think I left that out of the discussion accidentally.

So that connotes a problem, I think. I didn't perceive Mr. Merritt's motion as excusing her for the reason that there was conflict.

MR. MERRITT: Absolutely not.

THE COURT: I think he was saying she's disengaged from the process, and this is further evidence of what we believe we've been sort of looking at.

MR. CARR: I have to say, honestly, appearing to be disengaged from the process is not a reason to excuse a juror.

THE COURT: Appearing to be is not because there are plenty of jurors who drift off and look up there.

MR. MERRITT: Your Honor, were it not coupled with the things that you just reported to us, obviously, we wouldn't have even raised it, but I thought I would share with the Court our own observation to the extent it's useful.

THE COURT: Do you think I ought to talk to her about this now?

MR. CARR: I think that's a good idea. And, Judge, you can do it in whatever form you think best, but she may feel more comfortable sitting in your office than sitting in this courtroom.

THE COURT: That's fine with me. That's why
I said I'm asking your views on it. Is that all right
with you-all?

MR. MERRITT: It is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Carr, and the court reporter will come back.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, I'm happy to just

have Mr. Merritt go back. THE COURT: That's fine. And we'll do that back in my office and see where we go. All right. I guess that's it for now. (Recess taken. Pages 3351 through 3372 are contained in a sealed transcript and filed under seal. This transcript resumes with page number 3373.)

(Court is resumed and the jury is present.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to give you some further instruction. One of the jurors feels some discomfort in the deliberative process. And it is normal in the deliberative process

that people have different views about things.

I don't know if you have ever seen the movie called Twelve Angry Men, but it's a case study in how sometimes the process works. People have views, and then the more there's a discussion of views, sometimes people change their minds on things. And so what I'm going to do is this: Ask you to consult with one another carefully and think over again with a view to reaching a unanimous agreement.

So each of you have to decide this case, as I said earlier, for yourself, doing that only after an impartial consideration of the evidence in the case with your fellow jurors.

As I've said before, you shouldn't hesitate to reexamine your own views or change your opinion if it is erroneous. You should keep in mind that each juror of one view should reconsider his or her own views in light of the views of the majority in this process.

And likewise, each juror who is in the

majority should reconsider his or her own views in light of the opinions of the jurors who are in the minority.

Of course, as I told you before, you should not surrender your honest conviction as to the weight or effect of evidence solely because of the opinion of your fellow jurors or for the purpose of returning a verdict.

You need to keep in mind at all times that the plaintiff has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence the issue of infringement. And the defendant has the view of proving by clear and convincing evidence, as I have defined it in those instructions, and you have them back there, the issues of invalidity.

And you need to keep those burdens of proof in mind when you're deciding the case. It's important to assess when you're looking at infringement: Now, has to plaintiff proved it's more likely than not that this claim, that claim, or the other has been infringed? Because you're looking at the evidence, and nothing is perfect in this world, and you're never going to get all the clear answers that you want. That's just the way things are.

I want to get here the instruction on clear

and convincing evidence.

Does anybody remember the number of it here?

Because you have to consider the same thing
for the defendant. In No. 29, that appears. And I've
told you the claims of an issued patent may be found
invalid. Then I've told you that Lawson must prove by
clear and convincing evidence that a claim is invalid,
considering it claim by claim, and that that kind of
evidence, clear and convincing, is evidence which
produces in your minds an abiding conviction that the
truth of the factual contentions are highly probable.

So in making your decisions, you do have a difference in assessing the question of infringement and the questions of invalidity, and you need to keep that in mind.

It's also a good idea to keep in mind that this case has taken considerable time of you and the parties to try. And there doesn't appear any reason to believe anybody else could decide it any better than you can. You-all are eight competent, capable people who have devoted your time, effort and attention to this.

And it isn't unusual in the course of jury deliberations that people have strong feelings about one issue or another, one side or another. And that's

all right. There's nothing wrong with that. But in the course of trying to discharge your duty, you have to calmly, carefully, deliberately talk about it all, and then remember that you're not partisans, you're the judges in the case. And considering then which is the right result according to the instructions that I have given you.

So if you-all will continue your deliberations in that fashion, I will appreciate it very much. And you-all can retire.

Anything else that you think I need to say?

MR. MERRITT: No, sir.

MR. CARR: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. You can retire to deliberate your verdict.

(The jury is retiring to continue their deliberations at 10:08 a.m.)

THE COURT: Just for the record, that was a modified Allen charge, but I think I tried to modify it to what circumstance we were confronted with by the facts, mindful of the fact that Mr. Carr -- I think you said that some of it is stern, of the traditional charge is stern. And a lot of that has to do with how it's articulated, but the fact of the matter is it may presuppose the first part of it, the standard charge,

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kind of presupposes that they actually have locked,
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    and I'm not sure that they actually have locked
    inasmuch as they have not completely engaged. And
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    that's what I hope we can accomplish now.
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             MR. ROBERTSON: Twelve Angry Men is one of my
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 6
    favorite movies, Judge.
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             THE COURT: It's one of the best.
                                                 Somebody
    made an updated version.
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             MR. ROBERTSON: Jack Lemon was in it in the
10
    Henry Fonda role.
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             THE COURT: Yes, but it wasn't as good as
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    Henry Fonda.
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             THE CLERK: Better than My Cousin Vinny?
             THE COURT: It's of a different genre.
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             THE CLERK: I've seen it. I'm just kidding.
             THE COURT: Make sure Mr. McDonald is around.
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    And he can't go anywhere that he's not available to
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    the phone until this is over.
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                         I have his cellphone number, and
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             MR. CARR:
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    he answers on the second ring.
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             THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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              (Recess taken.)
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              (Court is resumed at 4:45 p.m. The jury is
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    not present.)
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             THE COURT: You have got the question.
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Several jurors were under the impression that the Court said we would have Dr. Shamos' claim by claim analysis for review. Is it possible to get that - I guess it means along with Dr. Weaver's - claim by claim analysis?

I don't know what I said that suggested that. It may have been that I said it hadn't been proofed. So they inferred it was being proofed and it would be there, but I'm fairly sure I told them they couldn't have it because we didn't have it. And I think I said it hadn't been proofed.

Isn't that what I said?

MR. CARR: I don't remember you talking about a claim by claim analysis. I remember talking about the transcript of the testimony.

THE COURT: Their whole testimony. That's what I mean.

MR. ROBERTSON: There was a request for all the transcripts.

THE COURT: It was the transcript of the four experts.

MR. ROBERTSON: Let me try and break this down because I'm a little confused by this. The only overlap between Dr. Weaver, who was our infringement expert, and Dr. Shamos, who was their non-infringement

expert, is on those issues. Both had to do a claim by claim, element by element analysis. That testimony is what the testimony is.

I think their best recollection of what that testimony is is what they need to rely on because we're not giving them the transcripts from what I think we understood from the prior ruling.

So that's where we are at in that scenario.

They need to use their recollection, as the Court has instructed them. I think at this point we're still not in a position to give them transcripts. I'm still not comfortable in giving them the transcripts on that. But if the overlap is just the infringement issue, but it's a little ambiguous whether this goes beyond that.

But, Your Honor, I think they just have to rely on their recollections and do the best they can with the evidence before them. They do have the Lawson documents they can refer to in order to determine whether there's infringement.

They do have Dr. Weaver's demonstration that they can look at to determine. And that is what they should consider.

THE COURT: Well, it occurs to me that if we're going to give them claim by claim analyses, we

need to tell them that the claim by claim analyses relates to two components of the case; one is infringement and one is invalidity.

And if what they want is only the infringement, then we need to understand that. If they want the invalidity, then that also would require, if we gave them Dr. Shamos' invalidity opinions, we'd have to give them Mr. Hilliard's as well, I would think.

MR. CARR: Yes, sir, I would agree with that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CARR: But you're back to the question, I think Mr. Robertson pointed out, whether to give them the transcript.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. CARR: We're inclined to give them to them, but we had this discussion yesterday, and I think it's up to you.

THE COURT: We first have to identify where the claim by claim analysis is in the transcripts. You first have to say where is that.

MR. CARR: We talked about that a little bit yesterday. What I would say I believe you said was it will be difficult for us to choose which part of the testimony to give them, that we probably just have to

give it all to them. That's an issue.

MR. ROBERTSON: I agree with Mr. Carr. Not only is it an issue as to what we'd agree on, it would take some time to agree on it.

Let's be clear. Dr. Shamos in his claim by claim analysis, and this isn't improper, I'm not trying to suggest that, but what he said was, This is absent. And all I would point out is what is absent.

For example, on infringement he said, There are no catalogs in the Lawson system. And he based that on his interpretation of the Court's construction. So he didn't have to go through every element by element basis.

His position was if an element is missing, that's the end of the inquiry. I don't disagree with that theoretical. Obviously, I disagree with it as to the facts.

Invalidity, we don't need to go through every claim by claim element. We say, Here's what's missing from the prior art. Once we do that, an element is missing, as the Court understands, that establishes that there's no invalidity because you have to have all of the elements.

So the instruction is correct. The evidence is focused on what is either present or absent, and

that's what's going to be there. The other part about what the problems with the transcripts are, and I don't know where we are on whether we have proofed them yet, but we went back and were looking at some of them, and there are a number of side bars that are in the transcript during the course of those --

THE COURT: They would have to be edited out.

MR. ROBERTSON: Exactly.

THE COURT: No question about that.

MR. ROBERTSON: So this is going to take some time, Your Honor. So I come back to the situation we still have a problem with the proofs. We still have a problem with editing out things. And we still have a problem with putting undue emphasis on the transcripts.

I just still think -- I sense what they are grappling with, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm glad that you have got that extrasensory perception, because I can't claim to be as prescient as you are about it.

MR. ROBERTSON: You have some stellar instincts, Your Honor. But I just think we have to stick with where we started out and just say you have to -- it does need to be claim by claim, element by element, but you need to rely on your memories and

your recollection of what the evidence is.

MR. CARR: Your Honor, one other suggestion. We just have different views about whether they should have the transcripts. We don't think that the proofing problem is big. But if you decide that they should have some transcripts, given the time, that's something where you can tell them come back at nine, and the parties overnight can pull together the transcripts, take out the side bars and have them ready for the jury in the morning.

MR. ROBERTSON: I think that would be an enormous exercise, Your Honor. Particularly since I have great confidence in Mr. Carr, who has been thoroughly empowered, as I understand when the Court asked that question, but we're going to be dealing with people in Minnesota who are out there. I don't think we're going to come to an accord over what is supposed to be presented to them and what's not supposed to be presented to them in this transcript.

MR. CARR: I wasn't suggesting that we do anything but give them all the testimony from each of those witnesses.

THE COURT: You were talking about giving them all the testimony from each of those three witnesses but excise the side bars.

MR. CARR: Exactly. I think it's four witnesses.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, then there's J-CON involved, there is P.O. Writer, things that didn't have to do with this claim by claim, element by element analysis. I'm not clear. This looks like they're talking about infringement.

THE COURT: Do you know what this is?

MR. ROBERTSON: Three fingers.

THE COURT: That's it. There's an old phrase that's indigenous to the bar round here. It's the three phrase rule. And that is you made your point three phrases ago. Stop talking.

MR. ROBERTSON: I understand.

THE COURT: I fear that it is too complicated a question to pull all this out now given the rulings that I've made about what is pertinent and what is not given some of the testimony, stricken some of the testimony, and that exercise would be one that would take a great deal of time and care, and I have to say that I've not seen that process work very well. It's not as bad here as it is in Congress, but it's approaching it.

Although I notice that today you-all didn't sit together, and I don't understand why you didn't.

MR. ROBERTSON: I will hug Mr. Carr right now.

THE COURT: I bet --

MR. CARR: That's right. Mr. Strapp should sit on my side.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to advise them the transcripts are not available; therefore, you need to rely on your recollection of the evidence. Is that sufficient?

MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now, give this to them, Mr. Neal, so they can continue. They are going to stay -- and mark that Court Exhibit 9.

The jury said they want to stay until 5:30 night and leave. One of the jurors is from Fredericksburg, and his wife called and reported that they have an inch of something up there, and he's spending the night in a hotel, so he'll be here.

One of the jurors needs to get some medicine in the morning. So we're not going to start until 9:30, and that can be done.

The jurors let Mr. Langford know that they want to eat dinner tomorrow night, and they wanted to work as late as it took.

Don't plan any birthday dinners tomorrow.

I've run out of relatives to claim MR. CARR: 1 2 a birthday. 3 THE COURT: What? I've run out of relatives to claim MR. CARR: 4 a birthday. 5 6 THE COURT: I was looking for one. I thought 7 it was a good idea. But my wife's is not until February. 8 9 So that's what we've been told. Now, what all that means, I don't know, but now you know. 10 11 We'll wait and see if they say anything else. 12 My suggestion is that you may just want to stay around 13 for the next half hour to see if anything else happens. I don't have a specific reason for that 14 except that I'd hate for Mr. Robertson to try to make 15 it here in four minutes and break his neck on the ice. 16 17 MR. ROBERTSON: Ms. Haggard suggested I needed exercise. I tried to tell her I've already 18 19 lost 13 pounds in four weeks, Your Honor. 20 MR. MERRITT: Judge, I have run up and down the hill so many times today that I'm going to need to 21 22 ring out my underwear. It's pouring rain. My socks 23 are literally squishing when I walk. 24 THE CLERK: My wife called and wanted to know

if I could spend the night in a hotel.

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THE COURT: If you can get Mr. Galindo to approve it, I'm all for it.

All right. We'll be in recess.

(Recess taken.)

(Court resumes at 5:26 p.m. The jury is present.)

THE COURT: It's snowing outside. Well, you can see better than we can. You have got more glass than we've got.

I don't know what's going to happen. You've got the number to call tomorrow and we'll see. Unless otherwise instructed on that, we'll start at 9:30 in the morning.

As I understand it, you want to work tomorrow night as late as you want to work. That's fine with me. I'll make sure that we tell the people who have to deal with the heat and things like that we have some of that, and we'll work out some dinner arrangements for you.

With this advance notice, we'll try to find a couple of places with a menu or something. Is there anybody who doesn't like pizza or can't eat pizza?

All right. You may be eating pizza. We'll see.

All right. We'll see you tomorrow at 9:30. Drive carefully.

1 (The jury is exiting the courtroom at 5:28 2 p.m. to return in the morning at 9:30 a.m.) THE COURT: All right. Anything else you-all 3 need to deal with today? 4 MR. CARR: No, sir. 5 No, sir. MR. ROBERTSON: 6 7 THE COURT: Sounds to me like it may be a long day tomorrow. 8 9 MR. CARR: Because of the weather? I don't understand. 10 11 THE COURT: Because the jury has told us they 12 are going to work until they finish. 13 MR. CARR: Oh, a long day. I thought you 14 said a lost day. 15 MR. MERRITT: Judge, if they finish and the pizza has already been ordered, can we have a pizza 16 17 party? THE COURT: You sure can. 18 THE CLERK: Nothing wrong with Little 19 20 Caesars. 21 THE COURT: I won't join you, but you-all can have whatever is left. 22 23 THE CLERK: Your Honor, you do remember the 24 time you sent me out for a turkey sandwich in 25 Alexandria for one of the jurors, don't you?

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3389
              THE COURT: Yes.
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              THE CLERK: I'll always remember it.
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              THE COURT: His response was, "Do what?"
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              (The proceedings were adjourned at 5:29 p.m.)
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